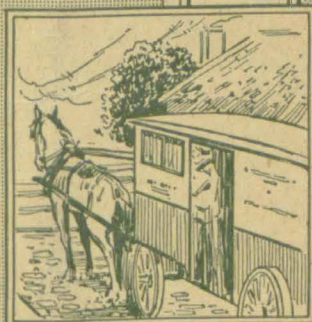


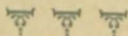
MAY, 1927

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



HARRY JENNINGS has been appointed as an organizer in the New England district. Brother Jennings has served the labor movement for many years, as a local representative of our union, as president of the State Branch, as president of the Teamsters' Joint Council, as a member of the General Executive Board of our International, as president of the Central Labor Union and as the first and only salaried officer of that body, acting as business agent.

A man must have experience and be properly qualified to represent an International Union nowadays. Diplomacy and tact count more than the old-fashioned bravado and threatening attitude.

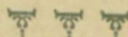


ORGANIZER DEVRING has been in Denver for some time endeavoring to re-establish our union out there. He is receiving substantial assistance from the officers of the State Branch and from the Central Body representatives.

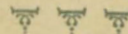


GENERAL AUDITOR BRIGGS is working in Kansas City and is having fairly good results in organizing our craft in the city. The first union of our International was started in Kansas City, many years ago, but our movement has not made much progress there in recent years. We have, however, a splendid, high-grade, one hundred per cent local union of Bakery Wagon Drivers.

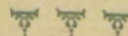
Brother Briggs is putting new life into the men engaged at our craft, but it is not an easy task.



LOCAL UNION No. 407, Truck Drivers of Cleveland, Ohio, chartered by our International, is again on the road towards having a larger membership due to the untiring efforts of its two hustling business representatives, William Welch and James Artwell. There is never a job that is too hard or that lasts too long for them, and they are always ready and willing to help the other unions in the district.



ORGANIZER HENRY BURGER is in Cleveland and is doing good work, and is receiving splendid assistance from many of the local officers. We expect soon to have Cleveland again on the map, as it was once before, and next time we intend to keep it there.



DON'T BURN UP the main "bearing." Examine, oil, and see that it is in shape to perform the work nature intended it to perform.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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MAY, 1927

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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Can You Beat This?

I MET BILL NEER in Chicago and he informed me that they had just signed their agreement with their employers for a term of five years, obtaining an increase in wages of \$5.00 a week.

There are six thousand members in the local who will receive this increase and it will also automatically apply to two hundred milk wagon drivers in Gary, two hundred in Hammond, one hundred and fifty in East Chicago, and to several other small districts, within a radius of fifty miles of Chicago, amounting in all to about seven thousand men. At five dollars a week this will add to the weekly pay roll a total of \$35,000; to the yearly pay roll \$1,920,000, and in five years the increase in wages will amount to \$9,600,000; this in addition to the splendid wages they are now receiving.

Is there any institution in the world, outside of the Labor Movement, which could bring about such wonders? A body of working men without being represented by lawyers or attorneys, in this off year when unemployment is prevalent everywhere, being able to reach an agreement, without strike or misunderstanding, wherein an increase in wages has been received, which, for the life of the agreement, amounts to almost ten million dollars.

Truly, the age of miracles has not passed. Is there anywhere in the entire universe another organized body of men, whether religious, political or social, that can duplicate this achievement? Just imagine, adding to the incomes of the families of about seven thousand workers an increase equal to about \$22.00 a month, and bear in mind, the milk wagon drivers do not go backward; they go forward and we hope and trust this is not the end.

If the great Labor Movement of our country and our International and its subordinate locals had never before won any other victories, it could point to this victory of the milk wagon drivers and say: "This, in itself, is a remarkable accomplishment."

When I look around and see the unorganized milk wagon drivers in some cities receiving barely enough to exist on it is in-

(Continued on page 16)

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

THE POLITICAL POT is boiling over at the present time. There are innumerable candidates for the office of President of the United States in both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Arthur Brisbane seems to think that Calvin Coolidge ought to be a candidate and he makes rather light of the fact that he would be a candidate for the third term, claiming that Coolidge was only elected once as President. Other leading men in the Republican party, however, point to history and claim the precedent has been established that when the Vice-President becomes President, it is considered serving a term. Consequently, President Coolidge will have served two terms, and George Washington, when President, laid down the unwritten law or rule which has since prevailed, that it is not wise for our country to allow a man to serve three terms in the office of President.

This rule, although not a law, has been scrupulously observed in all the years of the history of our country. Whether it will be observed at the next convention by the Republican party, or not, is another question.

Most writers for newspapers have to carry out the wishes of their employers. This would lead one to believe that Arthur Brisbane, the highest-priced newspaper writer in this, or any other country, is only expressing the thoughts of his employer, Mr. Hearst, when he favors President Coolidge for nomination at the next convention. William Randolph Hearst is supposed to be a Democrat, but he has had his troubles with the Democratic party simply because the Democratic national conventions never gave him much recognition.

Many years ago, I think it was in 1904, when the late Judge Parker was given the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, Hearst was a candidate, but he did not get anywhere. Shortly afterwards he started to form the Independence League, which, for a while, made some trouble for the Democrats, and as a candidate on that ticket it is claimed, by some who think they know, that Hearst was elected Mayor of New York, but was counted out. At any rate, Hearst is in bad with the Democrats and, because of that fact, Hearst, through his powerful chain of newspapers and magazines—which are supposed to be read by nearly twenty millions of people each day—are aiming their shafts against Democratic aspirations.

Al Smith now seems to be in the limelight for nomination at the Democratic convention in 1928. Hearst hates Smith because Smith has cleaned him up in New York, and it is stated that one time in the state convention at Syracuse, Smith refused to accept any nomination if the name of Hearst appeared anywhere on the ballot. Whether or not this really occurred, I cannot say, but I do know that Hearst's friends were prominent in that convention, yet he did not get anywhere. Consequently, Hearst's powerful newspaper machine will not do much towards helping nominate Smith.

I would not be surprised to see "Big Business" make a bid to have Coolidge nominated, simply because he is perfectly harmless and thoroughly honest. He offers no great resistance to legislation, and that is the kind of a man they want. He is not excitable and because of this quality he does not keep Business in a continuous nervous condition. The "powers

that be" in the business of this nation don't want a forceful character in the President's chair. If they did, they would pick a man like Borah, who is, without a doubt, the most determined, the most fearless and, perhaps, the most able character in public life.

Not very many men of forceful character have been nominated, within the last forty years, by the Republican party. Benjamin Harrison of Indianapolis, who was President from 1888 until 1892, was not a forceful character. William B. McKinley, elected in 1896, was not a forceful character. He was an able man but was under the influence of Mark Hanna. Taft, Harding and Coolidge never offered any resistance of a serious nature to the ring leaders within the Republican party, and those ring leaders frame policies to satisfy "Big Business."

Theodore Roosevelt was the only strong and outstanding character elected to the Presidency by the Republican party in the last forty years, and when they nominated Roosevelt for Vice-President they did it because they disliked him and wanted to bury him—they usually buried the Vice-Presidents in those days—as Roosevelt was becoming a great power in New York state politics, resulting from his popularity after the Spanish-American war.

The assassination of President McKinley in Buffalo automatically made Roosevelt President and then they could not hold the nomination away from him in 1904. He was not only a strong and powerful leader in America's political life, but the whole world recognized him as being a very unique and forceful character.

Roosevelt could have been renominated in 1908, but he claimed that he had served two terms—the unexpired term of President McKinley and the term for which he was elected President in 1904. Coolidge is in exactly the same position Roosevelt was in, in 1908, and Roosevelt, the best liked by the masses of people of our country, of any President in fifty years, laid down the rule, that serving the unexpired term of an elected President is the same as an elected term, refused to be considered for another term in the 1908 convention of the Republican party, held in Chicago, and through his aid and influence, Taft was nominated. Taft displeased his old friend, Roosevelt, and then Roosevelt went out and started the Bull Moose party, splitting the Republican party in halves and resulting in the election of President Wilson in 1912.

There is no doubt in the mind of any one who knows that had Theodore Roosevelt lived, he would have been nominated by the Republicans in 1920 instead of Mr. Harding. He is the one man who could have come back to the Presidency, had he lived. Not because the gang inside desired him, but because the great masses of people demanded him.

Republican leaders, who control the convention, don't want a strong man. Look what they have done to all the strong men within the party. Judge Hughes should have been elected in 1916. He is a man who has always been loyal to his party and to his country; a man above suspicion, of forceful character who could not be led into channels steeped in corruption. He is a great lawyer and a wonderful jurist, and therefore could not be hoodwinked into endorsing legislation with loopholes. Why did he not get the nomination in 1920 which, by all the rules of the game, was coming to him? He did not get it because he is too straight-laced and because he has courage and brains. There are now only two strong men in the President's cabinet—Hoover and Mellon. Coolidge has not been very strongly supported by his cabinet. He has been unfortunate and unlucky

It is a noble and a proud ending and to such men as George W. Perkins and Jim Duncan, or any other labor man, be he national or local, we say: "Well done thou good and faithful servant." But, while the word of praise written by me, and felt in the hearts of thousands of others, may be a token of appreciation of the services rendered by those "Old Warriors" of the Labor Movement, man cannot live on words alone. Man must have bread to live.



LOCAL UNION No. 380, Milk Wagon Drivers of Boston, entered into a strike against Alden Brothers, Noble and Childs, milk dealers of Boston, last July in order to obtain recognition of the union in two of the three plants operated by the plaintiff and to establish union conditions in said plants similar to those obtaining in other plants, and also for the purpose of establishing wages and conditions in accordance with the union's decision, in the dairy and milk distributing industry in and around Boston.

The strike went on for several months; the men making a splendid fight. In the course of the strike, it is charged, the strikers solicited the customers of the plaintiff to purchase their milk from other concerns; advised that the plaintiff was not fair to organized labor, also that considerable damage was done the property of the plaintiff.

On the charges stated above, a suit was entered in the Superior Court of Boston before Judge Morton, against the local. The Judge, in turn, referred the case for review and decision to a Master. The Master, after several weeks, rendered his decision which was sustained, endorsed and approved by Judge Morton.

The decision was in favor of the plaintiff and awarded them the enormous sum of about \$60,000.00.

The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

This is the first time, in the history of organized labor in Massachusetts, that we know of, where a union has been found guilty and damages against the union have been rendered in favor of the employers. Some such decisions have been rendered in other states, but not in Massachusetts. There are several states which have special laws on their statute books that protect unions to the extent that they cannot be sued for damages resulting from a strike. If two or three of the members had been sued for damage done the property of the plaintiff and found guilty, it would not have been so bad, but in finding the whole local guilty, if this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court, the plaintiff can recover, first, from the union and if the union is unable to meet the amount, then the property of each individual member can be held or sold until the full amount is recovered; similar to what occurred in the Danbury Hatters' case, except, in that instance, it was an interstate case where it was decided that the boycott ruined the plaintiff's business. However, in the case of Local Union No. 380 it is claimed that the damage resulted through the strikers soliciting the customers to buy their milk elsewhere.

It can be seen from the above decision the danger surrounding our unions in so far as the courts of our states and nation are concerned. The great danger I now see confronting us is that of being railroaded out of business by legal decisions. Men on strike must be careful and not break any laws against the decision of the court.

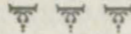
It is safe for a local to issue a list containing the names of those firms or concerns fair to the local and from said list, of course, the unfair

concerns would be eliminated. In accordance with this decision any one breaking the law is subject to civil suit and the plaintiff can recover damages. They can also recover damages if the strikers say, "Do not patronize this concern."

Unions therefore should be fully conversant with their legal rights and the best attorneys should be hired to protect their rights in case of trouble. By the best, I don't mean the most expensive. I mean a lawyer who exercises common sense; who understands the laws of the state and who also understands and is in sympathy with the aspirations of the trade union movement. It is very helpful to have an attorney representing a trade union who understands the law and also the customs of our trade unions.

The International Union paid strike benefits to the Milk Wagon Drivers during the time they were out on strike; but the International had nothing further to do with the strike, except to obtain reports as to what progress the union was making.

It is indeed a fearful state of affairs in our country when the property and money of the working men can be taken to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of an unscrupulous employer who is unwilling to do what a majority of the other employers in the district are doing, or who through false advice or bitterness determines to fight the union just for the purpose of trying to drive out the organization which is endeavoring to bring more comfort into the homes and lives of the workers.



LOCAL UNION No. 181, Laundry & Dye House Drivers and Chauffeurs Union of Cincinnati, admitted to membership a man by the name of Gorman Shafer. After a little while they found that he was violating the rules of the union and doing things detrimental to its best interests. They talked with him on the subject, but, as is usually the case, he denied he was doing anything in violation of his obligation or against the rules of the union. The first thing the union knew, it was served with an injunction prohibiting the union from doing anything that would interfere with the membership of Shafer, such as suspending or expelling him.

It seems that the business agent, Brother Weizenecker, in his conversation with Mr. Shafer had cautioned him against violating the rules of the union and said if he persisted in doing so he was liable to have charges preferred against him before the local organization. Shafer, it looks like, ran back and told his employer what had been said, and immediately the temporary injunction was issued.

Now, understand, charges of any kind had not been preferred against Shafer, the union had not even considered bringing charges, up to that time, but on the strength of his statement and the statement of his employers, through their attorney, Judge T. Darby, of the Court of Common Pleas of Cincinnati, granted a temporary injunction. This is the first time, as near as we can find out by looking over the records of the courts of our country, that such an injunction was ever granted. First, because there were no charges, written or otherwise, preferred against Shafer and no one had presented any charges. Next, even if charges had been drafted and preferred, the defendant would have to have time sufficient to prepare a defense. Consequently, he could have gone to the court and told his story after he had been served with a copy of the charges, as per our law. Even had charges been preferred against him and he was found guilty by his

local executive board, he then would have the right to appeal to the Joint Council of Cincinnati and pending the appeal the decision of the local executive board would be held in abeyance, if it was against Shafer.

Again, if he was not guilty of violating the rules of the union, the trial board, which is composed of the executive officers of the local, would no doubt have found him not guilty, but on a mere suspicion he goes to his employer, and they, with their attorney, go to the Court and the Judge without any information grants a restraining order against the local from proceeding to prefer charges if it had any intention of proceeding.

The local union hired two competent, high-grade attorneys, Judge E. Morrissey and Judge Robert LeBlond. In the hearing before Judge Darby the union stated that it had not contemplated preferring charges, that it had not prepared any charges and unless the local was satisfied the member was guilty of violation of the laws of the local and his obligation, no charges would be preferred and the local had not yet satisfied itself that this man had violated the laws and his obligation.

Even in the face of all this, the Judge refused to dissolve the temporary injunction and the attorney for the union made a statement, which, in substance, was as follows: "Your Honor, we would like to get a decision as to whether or not you intend to set aside this temporary injunction, or whether you intend continuing it by granting the request of the plaintiff." The Judge said, "Well, I will think it over and let you know later." The attorneys for the union then said: "Well, your Honor, if it is your intention to make this injunction permanent, or you will not dismiss it in favor of our client, the union, if you render a decision, it is our intention to appeal it to a higher court." Apparently, the Judge, becoming alarmed lest his action might not stand the penetration of the higher court on an appeal, immediately "indefinitely postponed the case."

You understand, under postponement, the temporary injunction still stands and our people are bound to respect it whether found guilty or not. As soon as a union is served with notice to appear in answer to the prayer made for an injunction, under court procedure, our members are obliged to respect the prayer for injunction and any violation or action of the union against the injunction is considered contempt of court.

Because of this indefinite postponement of the case, the union was up in the air, and after some length of time it was decided to prefer charges against Shafer. This was done, evidence having been obtained where he had violated the by-laws and constitution in several instances. He was tried and found guilty. Ten specific charges were preferred against him. He was found guilty on eight. On three of the charges he was fined \$200.00 on each count and \$100.00 on four other counts, making a total of \$1,000.00. Shafer was entitled to an appeal, but thirty days after the decision had been rendered, he had not given the Joint Council any notice of an appeal.

Since the decision of the local he has brought suit against his employers in the sum of \$20,000, on the grounds that the employers coaxed or forced him to apply for the injunction against the union with the intention of destroying the union.

Shafer, in this statement, claims that the employers promised him \$3,000 as a bribe to bring suit against the union. He now claims if he is successful in winning his suit, he will pay the fine.

The writer desires to say that the Judge who granted an injunction on such a flimsy statement should be ashamed of himself. It is a disgrace to the courts of our country to so unjustly penalize the union and the

individual members. Such actions on the part of some members of the judiciary are sufficient to cause the workers to lose respect for, and confidence in, the courts of our country.

We trust that the membership of our union and Organized Labor, in general, will remember in all future elections the judge who so anxiously and willingly issued a restraining order against our union before it had in any way acted to injure the member.

The injunction order was set aside later on the request of the attorneys for our union.



ARTHUR BRISBANE is undoubtedly the highest paid writer in this, or any other country. Those men who seem to know say that he obtains from his writings revenues equal to about \$300,000 per annum. His writings are read by more Americans every day than any other individual.

The Hearst chain of newspapers and the Hearst magazines not only publish Brisbane's writings, but each morning there is a column by Brisbane in nearly all of the leading daily newspapers in America. His writings are straightforward, abrupt, and in short sentences he conveys more than perhaps any other public writer. He does not make any pretense at eloquence and still he is perhaps the best informed of any man writing for the public at the present time.

He, however, goes to extremes on some topics. He is very friendly to Labor and seems to express in and out and between the lines his sympathy for suffering humanity and especially for the toilers. He has some hobbies which get on one's nerves once in a while. He is continually attacking our government and our country because of its failure to boost and lead the world in air fighting machines. He is forever criticizing our government because of our air protection and because we do not have a large army, etc.

Individuals and newspaper writers may have their own convictions, but they usually have to write to satisfy the parties employing them. It looks like Brisbane was not in this class, although Mr. Hearst, his chief employer, is a determined individual and any one he employs must work in accordance with his wishes.

There is no need of the American people being worried about our air forces. We did not have a large standing army, we knew but little about war chemicals, we did not know anything much about submarines and we knew nothing about transporting an army across the ocean before the war took place, but we not only came up in line with the other nations when the war was ended, but we also demonstrated to the world that our country was able not only to equip men, but that our army, when it came to fighting, was second to no other nation the world ever produced.

Aeroplane building has advanced materially in recent years, but before the next great war, the type of aeroplane now in use will be junked, and everything in connection with that wonderful invention will be improved on. We are now spending millions each year on our air force, and it is not a bad investment because we are getting experience and practice, but it would be foolish for us to devote all of our time and money on this branch of defense, or waste too much money before the machine which will engage in the conflict in years to come—if it ever comes and we hope it won't—is perfected. So don't become excited, when you read, once or twice a week, the severe criticism which Arthur Brisbane writes against our government because of our air service.

Another thing which Brisbane has gone almost insane over is California—the great and golden West. He advises every one of us to pack our traps and go there, but if one thousandth part of the people east of the Rocky Mountains were to go to the wide open spaces they would not only starve themselves but they would also starve the people of California by over-crowding the labor market. There are thousands of people, in Southern California especially, who find it hard to make both ends meet and no matter how beautifully Brother Brisbane may describe the sunshine of California and the open spaces, you will have to have something more substantial than sunshine to live on.

From his writings, Mr. Brisbane, apparently, is a great believer in President Coolidge. Well, he may be sincere, but as they say in Indiana, "How come?" William Randolph Hearst, for whom Brisbane works principally, is supposed to be a stanch Democrat. He has been a candidate for many offices in the state of New York on the Democrat ticket. Brisbane writes for the Hearst papers. Hearst still claims to be a Democrat, but you will notice that the Hearst papers, in many of the eastern cities at least, are not saying much for the Democratic party, but are continually boosting the present administration and the "sane and sober" President. Consequently, one can hardly help reaching this conclusion, that men engaged in newspaper work very often write stuff which, in their hearts, they do not believe.

Brisbane is putting a great deal of his money into New York skyscrapers on Riverside Drive and is not spending all of his earnings in the wide open spaces west of the Rocky Mountains.

Brisbane and Hearst are both splendid citizens, good Americans, both Democrats, yet they are great supporters of the present Republican administration, making it hard for the average man to reach a decision as to who is sincere amongst our great public men of America.



A Glimpse of the Impressions Made Upon Me While Traveling Through Europe

(Continued from last month)

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has perhaps the best secret service system in the world. Their representatives do not become unnecessarily alarmed. They usually know what is going on in the inside, not only as to the affairs of their own country, but also in every part of the universe.

Whether or not they were misinformed as to the purpose of the General Strike, I don't know, but I feel that they were. London looked like an army camp during the days of the strike, with military men and cannon everywhere. However, I feel, from the information I received, I can make this statement; that there were certain elements in the air that talked revolution in Britain. All of the menacing and poisoning influences of Russia were at work, but this was not really the fundamental cause of the murmurings and growlings which usually precede an attempt to overthrow an established government.

The workers of Great Britain are thoroughly discouraged. They are dissatisfied with the way things are going, and they have not any great hope for the future if the affairs of Great Britain are to be conducted by

those representing capital. However, whatever murmurings of revolution there might have been were quickly trampled on and set aside, by the great majority of Labor men in charge of the General Strike.

There is a different feeling existing in England now than what obtained before the war. In 1911 when I was present at the British Trades Union Congress, as a delegate representing the American Federation of Labor, the working people all seemed to be great advocates of the established royalty of England. Even the Socialists had only good things to say about the royal family. That is not the case today. There is considerable dissatisfaction and it is hinted openly and, in many instances, openly stated that there is not any need of a royal family in England; that the maintenance of king, queen and princes, with their retinue of servants and enormous estates, is a great expense to the government and they should be dispensed with or set aside. It is nothing unusual to find labor men who say that royalty is a relic of ancient times and of days that are past. Of course, the King is harmless now, and the Prince of Wales is playing for the approval of the crowd.

I mention this one particular matter in order to give our readers some idea of the changed conditions in England. The government was powerless to help in the settlement of the labor troubles, and, in my judgment, had a labor government been in power at that time it would not have had any greater success than did the Baldwin Conservative government.

England, in my personal judgment, is suffering more from taxation, the loss of its markets and unemployment—which breeds discontent—than any other country in Europe. While the coal mines were shut down Germany and France grabbed off some of the best European coal markets that England once had, as under the peace settlement between France and Germany, France received large quantities of coal. Before the war Holland sold its dairy products to England and bought coal. Italy sold fruits and silks to England and bought coal. Labor in Germany and France is much cheaper than in England. Those two countries can sell coal, and are now doing so, to Holland, Italy and other countries, much cheaper than England, and the shrewd business men in Germany and France took every advantage of the industrial stagnation in England, as a result of the strike, and entered into long-term contracts with the purchasers of coal.

Cotton is the second principal industry of England. Coal and cotton are England's chief products. In America we raise the raw cotton and with our up-to-date machinery, even though we pay higher wages than England does, we can undersell England in any market. England has to purchase all of its raw cotton material outside. With America grabbing off the cotton market and Germany and France grabbing off the coal market, you can readily understand England's position.

Many large estates in England are for sale, an acre of which, fifty years ago, could not be purchased for any amount of money. Taxes are so high in England that wealthy men are selling their estates and investing their money in foreign securities where they feel they will be safe if anything turns up.

You might wonder why the labor movement in general in England became tangled up in the coal strike. Some years ago the triple alliance was formed between the railroad workers, the coal miners and the dockers. The purpose of this organization was that should one organization become involved in trouble, it was to be helped materially by the others, even going so far as to cease work. The mine workers, having a leadership

somewhat more radical than the railroad workers, got into a dispute and the railroad workers refused to go along, so that was the end of the triple alliance. Shortly afterwards the British Trades Union Congress was successful in having a plan adopted whereby it was agreed that should any serious wage controversy arise resulting in a stoppage of work in any of the staple industries which might cause serious inconvenience to the other workers, before the strike took place the matter was to be referred to the executive committee of the Congress. As stated before the executive committee of the Congress is somewhat similar to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. That, therefore, is how the Trades Union Congress got into the Miners' dispute and because the workers on the Daily Mail refused to set up type on an editorial entitled "For King and Country" the men went on strike without the sanction of their union officers and as this paper was supported by other newspapers the strike spread until the press of London was completely tied up. It then spread to other branches of industry. Then the aggressive or radical representatives demanding action, the executive committee of the Congress, believing they could bring all parties at interest to time more quickly, ordered the General Strike.

It is very easy to sit on the fence now and criticize the judgment of the men having charge of this affair, but there are none of us who get into trouble where large groups of men are involved, but what may have been led up sometime to a position where it is impossible to turn back.

Individually, Baldwin is not a strong man, but as stated before, any man who was Prime Minister at the time would have a tough job on his hands. The government could not afford to give in to the threat of the workers to paralyze industry unless its demands were granted, "No reduction for the miners." It would have meant a weakening of its great power. It would have meant, as they thought, the annihilation of all of the old principles which they held sacred. Capital felt it was better to suffer than surrender because if the general strike was successful it would be the entering wedge for advanced socialization of industry. Conferences were being held every day between committees of the Trades Union Congress and the government. Some progress was being made. I was told that a fair and substantial offer was made by the government towards a settlement, which the labor committee, representing the Trades Union Congress, had practically accepted. This settlement did not mean to give the men all they were asking, but it was a fair compromise.

When negotiations between the Mine Workers and operators ceased and when the government could go no further with the Mine Workers, they, the Mine Workers, turned their entire case over to the Trades Union Congress with instructions to do the very best they could, and although I cannot say here that they had definitely agreed to accept the recommendation of the Congress, I heard it whispered that that was the understanding. The committee from the Trades Union Congress reported the proposition to the Mine Workers. Mr. Cook, the national secretary, seemed to be the spokesman for the Miners. The president of the Mine Workers being rather mild tempered and unaggressive; in other words, not having sufficient fight in him, left most of the talking to Cook. Cook is a thoroughly honest fellow, but seems filled up with the idea that he is the emancipator of the working classes of the world. He is not an old or experienced officer

in labor affairs. He was closely in touch and held conferences with representatives of the Soviet government of Russia, who were egging him on.

When he read the proposition submitted by the committee from the Congress, which they had practically approved, he immediately found fault with same and demanded more and insisted on more definite assurance. He demanded the signature and guarantee of the Prime Minister, and stated the word of the British government could not safely be relied on, all such talk having a tendency to prejudice the workers against the settlement.

A convention of the Miners was called to hear the proposition which the committee of the Trades Union Congress was to submit. Cook took the floor against the proposition, with the result that it was almost unanimously rejected. The proposition might have been rejected anyway, but it is safe to say had Cook favored it and had the others officers followed in line there might have been a chance of it being accepted and this would have ended the misery and suffering which had been going on for months, and continued for months afterwards.

After the action of the Miners' convention and after Mr. Cook had broken faith with the leaders of the Trades Union Congress the General Strike was called off, and then followed one of the worst conditions and demoralization of industry ever experienced by a labor group in any country.

When the men started to return to work, due to the stagnation and congestion of railroads everywhere many of the companies could not put all of their men back to work at once. Other employers wishing to gloat over what they believed was a defeat of the unions, in many ways, acted in bad faith with their employees.

It is true that the employers were sore and had some reason for being sore, but it is also true that such an attitude added more fuel to the fire, and was not helpful in the situation. The Dockers and Dock Laborers refused to go back to work until every man was taken back. They held out for several days under the leadership of Ben Tillett and Will Thorne until every man was returned to work and then finally, after several more days of struggle, they were all taken back. The railroad representatives made some slight concessions such as guaranteeing there would not be a repetition of this affair without first consulting with the railroad officials which helped them to get their people back at work.

As is always the case, there were disagreements amongst the leaders, but, in general, considering the awful state of affairs, I know of no other class of labor leaders where greater charity for one another could have obtained under the trying circumstances that prevailed. There is bitterness today amongst many of the leaders, but it will all be ironed out in time.

There was not one man injured during the strike. Not one shot was fired. It was without a doubt a bloodless controversy and in no other part of the world, with so many millions of people involved, could such an affair have taken place with so little loss of life and property.

The Miners went on with their strike until they were starved into submission at the end of about six months.

Considerable criticism from governmental sources obtained in England because the strikers accepted hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Soviets of Russia, but who can blame the strikers for accepting a crust of bread with which to keep life in themselves, their wives and chil-

dren. Contributions were received during the strike from almost every country in the world, especially from Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, Germany, Holland, Italy, Mexico and the United States. In proportion to the membership of the trade union movement in the United States, the amount of money sent from here was quite small, but, after all, that can easily be accounted for because the labor movement in America had so many serious affairs of its own, so many men out of work, so many strikes just before the General Strike, that the funds of many of the International Unions were substantially reduced, making it impossible to contribute more.

The General Strike has weakened the Conservative party, and judging from the situation as it is now and as it obtained immediately after the strike, I feel safe in saying that were a general election to take place in England tomorrow the Labor party would sweep the country.

Whether or not a Labor government will save England by bringing back its industry, by reviving its trade, by satisfying the masses, is another question. I feel it would be a task almost insurmountable.

England's taxation is enormous and there is no way of avoiding that tax under their present system. England's manufacturers cannot today compete with other manufacturers in Europe and America. They can't reduce wages any lower in England than they are in order to cheapen production, because the cost of living is so high, due to the fact that England has between forty and forty-five million people within that small island and they only raise enough food to feed four millions. England's colonies are becoming much more independent and therefore their revenue from those colonies is becoming less year after year. India is the only large colony that England has left and in order to keep peace there a large army has to be maintained. So, all in all, the future for the British looks rather gloomy. But they are optimists, every one of them. They have been cornered before, but they have always found a way to extricate themselves, and let us hope they will work out of this industrial quagmire in which they now seem to be almost submerged.

The ancient and historical places around London are a treat to visit by one who has read the history of the British empire. The House of Commons, with its dingy corridors, is one of the most important political buildings in the world, wherein has taken place discussions which have had a tendency to change the aspects of civilization. This old building that has housed possibly the greatest brains the world ever produced, is in itself one of the places that fills you with wonder as you stroll through its corridors and if you are lucky in obtaining a seat, through the courtesy of one of the members, and listen to the discussions on important subjects, as has been my privilege on more than one occasion, you can realize what has taken place within its walls.

The House of Lords, joining the House of Commons, is no longer anything but a figurehead, the Commons having destroyed the veto power of the Lords. On the walls of this beautifully furnished chamber are to be seen some of the most wonderful paintings in all England—the work of some of the great masters. Here is to be seen the "Woolsack" seat of the presiding officer of the Lords, and if it is not in session you may be permitted even to occupy the seat for a moment. All the grandeur and splendor of ancient times are still retained in that old historical chamber where so much progressive and non-progressive legislation has been enacted.

No one should fail to visit Westminster Abbey and look over the names on the monuments and vaults of the great men of England who made that country famous and who in their day stirred the pulses of the people of the world. There they lie crumbling into ashes and dust and as you look try, if you can, to prevent yourself from thinking, and repeating, "Vanity, vanity, all is vanity."

I visited Windsor Palace, and many other places of interest, too numerous to mention. The shops and stores are somewhat similar to our own. The largest store in London is run by Mr. Selfridge, who at one time was an employe in the Marshall Field store in Chicago, born in America, but now a British subject. Selfridge, at one time, acted as a member of a committee in Chicago having to do with the settlement of the Teamsters' strikes and misunderstandings.

I could go on and on describing my impressions of London, but it would only spoil your visit by telling you too much.

Prices in hotels and restaurants were about the same as in New York, plus the fact that the cooking was not so good, and plus that you could purchase any kind of liquid refreshments and have them served to you without any fear that the party at the next table might be a prohibition officer.

I like London because of its history, its atmosphere, and its working people. I like the labor men of England because they come nearer our kind of labor men. I like them because bigotry is not part of their system. They are broad-minded, well educated, gentlemen of culture, in many instances. They are the type of men who impress one with the honesty and sincerity of their position. The people of England are generally less given to bragging than is attributed to them by loud-speaking Americans. The working people of England are the dominating force.

While things now look gloomy, there is this hope that they will eventually come out on top. They do not say in England, "We won the war." On the contrary, they say, "We did not want the war, but we had to go in and we did our share towards helping to win."

America is better loved in England and France today and more respected in Germany than ever before.

I am leaving England and in my next article I will take you across the Channel and explain to you my observations in Ireland under their own government.

(To be continued next month)



Smart Accountants Can Conceal Profits

Washington.—Senator Frazier of North Dakota can't understand why so many textile and metal industries can pay dividends and issue stock dividends but have no profit on which income taxes are paid.

In 1924 certain textile firms paid more than \$40,000,000 in cash dividends, but reported "no net income"

to the Internal Revenue Bureau. In the same period certain metal firms paid more than \$23,000,000 in cash dividends and \$3,900,000 in stock dividends, but they, too, could show no profit.

The Frazier resolution authorizes the Federal Tariff Commission to investigate the costs of production, efficiency, wages, methods and profits and losses of these concerns.—News Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dayton, Ohio

Mr. Thos. L. Hughes, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Pursuant to a policy adopted by our Central Labor Union and an order of our Local No. 65, the undersigned, the recording secretary of Local No. 65, has been instructed to write you asking you to use your good offices and the Official Magazine to combat the widespread use of out-of-town papers advertising plenty of work in Dayton, Ohio, when such is not the case.

Such advertising, if not checked, might eventually be detrimental to the best interests of loyal union men of our city.

Thanking you in advance for any help you may give us in this matter, I am,

Respectfully,

A. R. McBRIDE,

Recording Secretary,

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers Local No. 65.

Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In the last issue of the Journal publicity was given to John Kolb, a brother member of the New York Truck Drivers, stating his rapid rise in filmdom. Congratulations are in order for Brother Kolb and the New York Truck Drivers.

Chicago Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 705, are not to be outdone in that respect, however, for Brother Hughie Dunn, a member of Local No. 705 for the past twenty-five years, and assistant business agent to President Berrell of the same local, was recently selected from 1,000 appli-

cants in a contest in a Chicago paper to play the part of "Spike Regan" in the Lasky film production, "Chicago Boy."

The picture will be released very soon through the Lasky Corporation, and those who viewed the picture in a private showing are amazed at the genius of acting displayed by Brother Dunn, who plays the lead in the picture very adeptly.

Producers claim in his particular role, that he possesses talent equal, if not better than the renowned Lon Chaney, and with a little more camera experience will achieve international success in screen work. The Lasky people have tendered him a long-time contract.

From a teamster to motion picture luminary, that is the good fortune of Brother Hughie Dunn of Local No. 705.

Fraternally yours,

JERRY DONOVAN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

(Continued from page 1)

deed heart-rending and pitiful to contemplate the ignorance of those unorganized workers.

Too much praise cannot be given the members of the committee of the milk wagon drivers' union, led by Brother Neer, for this substantial advancement which they obtained for their members.

The membership of the local is exceptionally generous to its officers, but no matter what they do for them, they cannot do too much.

The wonderful accomplishment of the milk wagon drivers' union is a beacon light for other unions to follow. The best of it all is there was no serious misunderstanding with the employers, and that peace and prosperity is bound to prevail in this particular branch of our craft in the city of Chicago during the next five years.

All honor and glory to the men and the union that could bring about, without any confusion, such a splendid settlement of a controversy that might otherwise have resulted in a serious misunderstanding.

D. J. T.

SOME YEARS AGO the medical profession advocated the general extracting of tonsils. If a medical man were to advocate such a thing nowadays he would be taken out and lynched. This proves that the medical profession sometimes makes mistakes, and through their mistakes, or experiments, they render a service to society. An individual or institution that does not profit by its mistakes is, without a doubt, entitled to complete failure.

The purpose of the tonsils is to act as guardsmen of the throat and grab off any germs which may enter. If the tonsils once become diseased, as a result of serious sore throat, they are nearly always afterwards completely useless, or unable to perform their task and as a rule are a menace to health.

As in the case of bad teeth with pus bags at the roots, so it is with the tonsils with pus bags back of them, and this poison is thrown into the blood stream which, after a while, has a tendency to poison the entire system.

If doctors find themselves unable to properly diagnose a case, they immediately go after the tonsils. Sometimes a tonsil may look healthy, but back of it is this poison. In my own particular case, my tonsils looked perfectly normal. I had them removed, however, and underneath was found this poisonous pus.

There are many children with diseased tonsils and they affect their whole system, many times holding them back in their studies. However, do not become alarmed about your tonsils unless they have been giving you trouble, or you are bothered in some other way. Don't run to a doctor to have them taken out unless you are advised to do so by a first-class physician in whom you have confidence. But, if you are subject to serious sore throat each year, look out for your tonsils.

Medical science is advancing substantially each year and due to this advancement the average human life has been prolonged. Even with the speed-up system of our life today, men and women are living to an older age than they did twenty, thirty or one hundred years ago. This is because people have been educated not to wait too long; not to wait until the old machinery is completely broken down before they take it for inspection to the physician, who is nothing more or less than a human mechanic.

The greatest scientists in the medical profession today admit they are only scratching on the edge of the great mystery of human life. It seems also that as soon as they have succeeded in overcoming some certain disease, which for centuries has been troubling the human family, they are confronted with another new problem, another new disease.

You all remember the epidemic of influenza during the war when the strongest and healthiest young men and women, in the prime of life, were swept away by the thousands. The medical profession was totally ignorant then, and they are today, as to the cause of the "Flu" and what is the best remedy for individuals suffering from that dreadful disease, proving conclusively that some of the diseases to which the human body is subjected are impenetrable mysteries to the medical profession, and the only way we can protect ourselves is by extreme care, occasional examination, and by not allowing anything which looks serious to be neglected for any length of time.

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Official Magazine of the
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